

PERRYSBURG JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1854.

There have been no "split tickets" printed at this office—can the Democrat, that raises the alarm, say as much for itself?

On Monday Evening.

JUDGE COOK will address his fellow citizens at the Court House on political topics. All are invited to attend.

The slaveocratic meeting at the court house last evening is said to have been well attended by the anti-Nebraskaites. Mr. Commager wasn't there, neither was Lt. Gov. Myers, nor Hon. E. D. Potter; but Lord Steedman was, and U. S. Atty. Morton, who each made a speech, couched in the usual round-about staples, indirectly upholding the institution of slavery. Mr. Steedman alluded to Asher Cook, Esq. As soon as he had concluded, the meeting called for Judge Cook, who responded in a few pertinent and well turned remarks, completely flooring the Member of the Board of Public Works. He then invited him to be present on Monday evening next, at the same place, when they could discuss these questions at length, and Mr. Steedman said that if consistent with his other engagements he would be there.

Later and Better.

The Resolutions—Thunder and Lightning in a Clear Sky—Pierce, Douglas and Portageville sustained—Commager and the Napoleon Resolutions nowhere!—Tom. Jefferson Exploded as a Humbug!—Wood County forever!

Democrats! read the resolutions adopted at the Steedman meeting last night, and compare them with those adopted at Napoleon. How can you support Mr. Commager on such a double-breasted platform! Read! read!

Resolved, That we regard slavery as an evil, and injurious to the prosperity of any nation that supports it, and regret its existence in the United States; yet, as it exists in a part of the States in virtue of their sovereignty, Congress has no power over it in those States, and as the Constitution is silent in reference to the power of Congress over it in the Territories, any act of Congress authorizing or prohibiting it, would be unconstitutional and ought to be disregarded.

Resolved, That so much of the act of Congress of 1820, authorizing the people of Missouri to form a State Constitution, as prohibits slavery north of the parallel of 36:30, (commonly called the Missouri Compromise), is unconstitutional, and was never binding on the people of those territories, and that that part of the Kansas and Nebraska law which declares the said Missouri Compromise provision inoperative and void, violates no legal obligation, but simply relieves the Territory from unconstitutional legislation.

Resolved, That Congress has no power to reject the admission of new States into this Union on account of slavery provisions in their constitutions, provided they are Republican.

We have received a circular asking us to call attention of judges of election to the propriety of putting up boxes at the polls and receiving contributions to the national monument to Washington.

ERIE & KALAMAZOO BANK.—An injunction was served at the Erie & Kalamazoo Bank, in Adrian, at 1 o'clock yesterday, by J. N. Sterling, of Monroe, one of the directors of the bank.—[Toledo Blade of Thursday, Oct. 5.]

At the general meeting of German citizens held last evening in this city, a deliberate resolution was adopted to vote for Richard Mott, and the People's Ticket generally.—[Toledo Blade.]

Know Nothings

It has been discovered that the naturalized citizens are very sensitive about the terms of our naturalization laws, and the circumstance is seized hold of by the Nebraska plotters and covenant breakers, as drowning men catch at straws, to save themselves from the popular indignation. A preconcerted plan is everywhere apparent to alarm the German and Irish voters with the cry of Know Nothing!! Know Nothing!!! because these voters are suspected of being opposed to slavery. Naturalized citizens have nothing to fear from the Know Nothings. Let them remain cool and vote according to the honest dictates of their hearts against those who uphold the labor-degrading institution of slavery, and they will erect a bulwark firm as adamant, against which despotism of whatever character may forever beat in vain. Vote the Republican Ticket, fellow citizens, if you wish to uphold republican principles in their purity and strength.

Meeting at Findlay.

On Wednesday the Anti-Propagandist meeting at Findlay was one of the largest ever assembled in the county of Hancock.—Two announcements had been made, with the expectation that distinguished speakers would be present on each side of the great issues that agitate the country.

Before the hour appointed the people began to gather, till the common and the streets were crowded with teams.

The meeting convened at about half past 12 o'clock. J. M. Ashley, Esq., of Toledo, first addressed the meeting, making a full exposition of the unscrupulous and overawing influence heretofore used by the "Board of Public Works," their infringements on the rights of popular suffrage, their control of conventions, and generally of all their flagitious and questionable acts.

Senator Chase next addressed the meeting. The house was studded with a sea of heads. His speech was transcendent. For three hours he held the house spell-bound. He explained from his own knowledge how all the fountains of legislation at Washington were poisoned; how the slave power strangled all that rebelled against it, how Presidents, Speakers, Committees, were but the tools and cat's paws of its imperious will. The rapid pretence that the people of the North, now rising in their majesty to redeem the land, were following one idea, he exposed with a master's hand, for he showed that no wholesome law, no just appropriation, no executive decision, no treaty, could be made unless at the will and permission of the insatiate master of us all.

He exposed all the trickeries and treachery, by and through which the Kansas and Nebraska bill was passed, and the transparent pretence that the bill was a vindication of popular sovereignty.

He showed with a master's hand how every democratic principle and instinct was perverted to base uses by the slave power, and that any party organization must forever be its tool or forswear its alliance. The thundering rounds of applause that followed the successive blows he struck, showed that all party ties were shattered and the people are aroused.

In the evening, the Hon. D. O. Morton, U. S. District Attorney, (the only one of the administration speakers who responded to the loud announcement for Findlay on that side) appeared, and the Hon. Joseph M. Root being present, it was agreed that Mr. Root should speak an hour and a half, and Mr. Morton follow him for an equal length of time.

Mr. Root's speech embraced a history of the manner in which the slave power, ever sleepless and rapacious, had exacted area, representation, and power, for half a century. It was able and eloquent, and seasoned with his peculiar characteristic wit and sarcasm.

Mr. Morton followed on the other side.—It was a subject of regret to all parties that an equal number of speakers had not ar-

rived on each side, who might have spoken alternately in discussion. As it was, Mr. Morton spoke under very disadvantageous circumstances. He was compelled to address an audience who had already listened to speeches for five and a half hours. He was obliged too, to speak to men, who very evidently sympathized with views hostile to his own. The meeting therefore gradually dissolved, leaving however a respectable number to the close of Mr. Morton's speech, which took generally the strongest positions which the administration can entrench itself behind, and which of course we believe, and from unmistakable evidences a vast majority of his audience believed to be specious and plausible.

If any inference can be drawn from the tone and temper of the demonstration, and from the hearty, earnest, cordial co-operation of the people of all parties, without a lisp or a question about antecedents, against the tyranny of despotic party discipline at home, and the prostration of the whole country to a sectional oligarchy at Washington, that inference is that Hancock county is redeemed, and is worthy the immortal name it bears.—[Toledo Blade.]

Maine Election.

The Boston Atlas has the complete returns of the election recently held in Maine.—When we consider that Maine, for a quarter of a century, has been one of the most reliable of the democratic States, the present result is most astounding. The vote for Governor is as follows:

Morrill, - - - - -	43,824.
Reed, - - - - -	14,580
Parris, - - - - -	27,183
Cary, - - - - -	2,854
	<hr/> 44,617.

Majority against Morrill - - - 793.

Morrill was the Anti-Nebraska, Temperance, Know-Nothing candidate, Reed the Whig candidate, Parris the Administration, and Cary the "Hunker, Wild Cat, Democratic, Hardshell" candidate. The above returns comprise the whole State, with the exception of three small towns and one plantation, the combined vote of which will not exceed one hundred. As it requires a majority of all the votes cast to elect a governor, there has been no election by the people, and it therefore devolves upon the Legislature to make a choice. Morrill will doubtless be chosen. His plurality is 16,641.

There have been elected to the Senate 11 whigs, 5 Morrill democrats, 5 free soilers, and there are ten vacancies, a majority being necessary for a choice. The constitutional candidates to fill the vacancies are all whigs and Morrill men. The legislature fills the vacancies, and when completed the senate will stand 16 whigs, (a majority), 10 Morrill democrats, and five free soilers, not a solitary Administration senator.

The house of representatives is classified as follows: Whigs 45, Morrill democrats 41, free soilers 24, and 41 administration democrats; anti-administration majority 69—and this is a State which in 1852 gave Franklin Pierce over nine thousand plurality over Scott.

CONGRESSMEN.—Every member of Congress is an anti-administration man. Franklin Pierce has not one solitary supporter from the entire State of Maine. Wood's majority in the 1st district is 3,031; Perry's in the 2d, 2,694; Knowlton's in the 3d, 1,923; Benson's in the 4th, 8,143; (this is the only district where the party had the temerity to shoulder the Nebraska bill;) Washburn's majority in the 5th, 4,214; Millikin's in the 6th, 401.

Taking the Congressional vote in the several districts as a test, and the political complexion of the State is as follows:

Anti-Administration - - - - -	57,391
Administration - - - - -	31,299

Anti-Administration majority in the State of Maine, twenty-six thousand and ninety-two. Was there ever such a defeat for a party in power?

Mrs. Ellen Norton, the amiable wife of A. Banning Norton, Esq., editor of the Mt. Vernon True Whig, died at that place on Monday night last, of consumption. We sincerely sympathize with our worthy friend in his irreparable loss.—[Newark Times.]

ELECTIONS.—At the elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, which take place next Tuesday, fifty-seven Members of Congress are to be elected. Congress, under the last apportionment, contains 234 members—of course these three States will return, within a fraction, one-fourth the whole body. Pennsylvania and Indiana elect Legislatures, on which will devolve the election of a U. S. Senator for each State. Pennsylvania also elects a Governor.

A SQUADRON TO GREYTOWN.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, gives the public the following important intelligence:

I learn that it has been determined by the Administration that the razee Independence, Com. Martin, now lying in New York harbor nearly ready to sail, shall go to San Juan de Nicaragua, by way of making a decided manifestation against the British Mosquito protectorate. She will be accompanied there by one steamer at least, if not by any other vessels. It was at first designed to give the command of this steamer to Capt. Hollins, but President Pierce finally concluded he had better not. When the squadron arrives at San Juan, the Independence will begin by running up the flag of Nicaragua and saluting it; whether Com. Martin is ordered to go further, and actually put Nicaragua in possession of the town, I am not informed, but it is not improbable that something of that sort may be attempted. However, the British man-of-war Boscawen, with a frigate and corvette or two, will also be on hand, and it is possible that in the course of six weeks or so, there will be some interesting news from that quarter.

KANSAS EMIGRATION AND PROGRESS.—The Louis Intelligence says:

We are informed that the "Emigrant Aid Association" of New England, about which so much has been said in the papers, have purchased the principal hotel in the town of Kansas, Jackson county, Mo., at a cost of \$10,000, and that they have also bought other property in Kansas needed in their colonizing operations. We learn also that the "Association" are opening an important road from Kansas out west, bridging the streams at the cost of hundreds of dollars, and doing much valuable work toward improving the territory of Kansas. It is furthermore stated to us, that the Missouri town of Kansas is deriving great benefit from the trade and the labor of the industrious New England emigrants, and that its citizens, so far from regarding these emigrants as enemies and treating them as such, gave them a friendly welcome—and that the two classes, in fact, fraternize most unreservedly and pacifically together. It is also broadly hinted to us, that one cause of the excitement now trying to be got up in other Missouri river counties in regard to these emigrants, is jealousy of the town of Kansas and county or Jackson, whose citizens are about to be unexpectedly benefitted by a people from whom they anticipated hostility and injury.

FIRE IN PITTSBURGH.—The large drug store of B. A. Fahnestock, Pittsburgh, was consumed by fire on Monday. Also the adjoining buildings of Mrs. McDowell and Wm. Noble. Fahnestock's loss was \$70,000, with \$50,000 insured. Other losses about \$10,000. Dr. Fundenberg, a dentist, was severely hurt by a package being thrown from an upper window during the fire.

Thomas Borland, son of the late minister to Central America, and late a clerk in the war department, was served with a notice to quit, signed by Jeff. Davis, secretary of war. The reason assigned was, that it had been satisfactorily shown that he had voted for Towers, for mayor, instead of voting for Maury, the administration candidate, and that Towers was the candidate of the Know Nothings. This is considered a sufficient ground for dismissal at Washington.

Mr. Samuel Hinks, democrat, was nominated on Tuesday evening, as the candidate of the Know Nothings for mayor of the city of Baltimore. Mr. Hinks has been engaged for a long time as an extensive flour merchant in that city, and is well known to the community.—[Globe.]